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编后

现存裸子植物的数目不多，全世界仅有 70 多属，700 多种。可是裸子植物已有近四亿年的悠久历史，它在森林覆盖面积中大约占一半，它在木材中所占比例也很大，而且我国裸子植物的特有属种较多，因此研究裸子植物有特别重要的意义。

鉴于植物系统发育的研究需要从多方面积累资料，并加以比较和分析，才能得出比较合理的、具有说服力的结论。近几年来，我们组织了裸子植物系统发育的课题，从植物分类和地理，生态和地植物学，形态学和解剖学，细胞学，胚胎学，花粉学，植物化学，生物化学等方面进行综合研究。所用材料以我国特有属种为主，如银杉，白豆杉，穗花杉，篦子三尖杉和香榧等。这里收集的论文是此项研究最近完成的一部分。

感谢植物分类学报编委会为我们提供发表论文的机会。

王伏雄

POSTSCRIPT

The number of taxa of gymnosperms is rather small, only about 71 genera and over 700 species all over the world. However, since the gymnosperms have a long history of almost four hundred million years, occupy about half of the cover on earth, constitute a large proportion of timber and many genera and species are endemic to China a comprehensive investigation of Chinese gymnosperms is of special significance.

A rational and convincing phylogenetic conclusion can be only drawn by careful comparison and analysis of data accumulated from all the relevant aspects. A multi-disciplinary research project on the phylogeny of gymnosperms involving taxonomical and phytogeographical, ecological and geobotanical, morphological and anatomical, cytological, embryological, palynological, phytochemical and biochemical approaches has been carried out in recent years. Our investigations are mainly dealing with the genera and species endemic to China such as *Cathaya, Pseudotaxus, Amentotaxus, Cephalotaxus oliveri, Torreya grandis* and others. The contributions in the present issue represent part of the results from this project.

Finally, many thanks are due to the editorial board of Acta Phytotaxonomica Sinica for providing the opportunity to publish our papers.

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